

structure can be built) and will, also, from its want of arrangement, revision, and digest, be far from answering the practical purpose of them that have such frequent use for the Militia Laws. To say that it is not necessary to resort to the original Acts, and all that is useful may be found in works on the Militia Laws of South Carolina, is not a sufficient answer to these objections; there have been three publications of this kind: the first by Lieutenant Colonel Miller about 1817, which is in the condition that is called out of print; in many districts a copy cannot be found, and if there were twenty thousand copies extant, they would now be of little use, as subsequent legislation has repealed the greater part of what was Militia Law then: the same remarks may be applied (with a little limitation, resulting from its having been a work of more recent date,) to the second and similar production, a Digest of the Laws of the United States and the State of South Carolina, relating to the Militia, by Lieutenant Colonel Condy in 1830: these publications were useful in their day and generation, but since then, a deluge of legislation has swept over the State, burying the ancient landmarks of the law beneath its alluvion: nor does the third work, so carefully compiled by Messrs. Elliot & Strobel in 1835, benefit as it has been, and auxiliary as it is, enable us to supply the defects of the preceding publications, or to remove the difficulties of ascertaining the Militia Law, as it contains none of the numerous, and important acts, resolutions, and regulations, adopted since 1834, and which at present constitute such a considerable part of it: shortly after its publication, the embarrassment resulting from subsequent acts was anticipated and attempted to be prevented by printing separately, and distributing each successive military act to the officers: but experience has demonstrated the utter insufficiency and inadequacy of such publications, a single act makes a small pamphlet that is easily lost, mislaid or destroyed—there is no penalty for not preserving, or transmitting it—they are often lent and scarcely ever returned—and the absence of one Act, breaks the chain and leaves us in a dark dilemma, neither knowing what has been repealed, or what, additionally, has been enacted. These laws have become so numerous, scattered and complicated, that although they may be diligently sought, they are harder to be found, and less understood than any other part of our Statutes, and have thus become a grievous burthen to public officers, whether legislative, judicial, executive or military, and an intolerable inconvenience to the people, so that there is no reasonable man who has examined, or reflected upon the subject, but will declare that a Digested Act, containing all the Militia Laws of the State, is a desideratum no longer to be delayed, but ought promptly to be adopted. When it is remembered that they contain probably more pains and penalties than all the other Acts, why should they be permitted to remain involved in such inexplicable intricacies? Shall we permit the laws themselves to set a snare to the unwary, so unworthy of the State, and so unjust to its citizens? Let it not be said as a ground for further postponement—that some competent person may undertake to digest these acts, and supply the public demand: we are far from being a book-making people; although we project much, we write little, and print less, than any other equally intelligent population on earth—give South Carolina the treatise board, and she can draft designs, that will take the whole world, ages to execute; but it is time that she should come down from her castle building to the common place concerns of life; if obedience be due to the laws, it is but a reasonable requisition that they should be made so as to be understood: it is time that the useful ore should be extracted from the useless dross, that has been collecting from the lava of legislation for nearly half a century.

Nor is the proposal to revise the Militia Laws without precedent—in 1825 the Road Laws were reduced into one act—in 1830 the duties of Ordinary, Sheriff, Clerk, Magistrate, Coroner and Constable, were condensed into suitable acts—the Patrol act was passed at the same session; and in 1840 another specimen of similar legislation occurred in the act to ascertain and define the powers, duties and liabilities of Masters, Commissioners and Registers in Equity. These examples can be safely imitated, and public expectation will be disappointed, if the Legislature does not adopt some course to collect, arrange, reform and publish the Militia Laws of this State. Such an act will be of incalculable value; it will dissipate doubt, prevent litigation, establish the law, disseminate information, strengthen the State, and while producing unanimity and harmony at home, it will reflect respectability if not renown upon us, from abroad.

Let the work be begun with a sincere desire to its completion, and it will ever find friends ready to help in so useful an undertaking: to effect this, a Military Bill, ought to be brought before the Legislature at the beginning of the session, upon which the minds of the members can be concentrated; and there is no doubt but such an act can be framed and adopted, that will reduce the Militia Law to simplicity and system, instead of permitting it to remain in a condition in which it will soon become a mockery to its enemies, and a mortification to its friends.

C.

Hamburg will be ahead.—On Thursday last, Messrs. Howard & Garmany of this city, bought the first bale of new Cotton that came to market this fall, from John Mosely, of this district. They paid 10 1/2 cts. per lb. for it in South Carolina money. The staple was fine. So far, so good.—But we have something more to say about it. This bale of new cotton was sent to the "Vaucluse Factory," owned by Colonel John Bausket, some ten or fifteen miles off, by the purchasers, and it returned to their hands on yesterday, manufactured into a fine article of Cloth, and is now ready for sale, and of which our Intendant is now wearing a pair of pantaloons. Give it a bumper, for it takes our Hamburg merchants to be smart.—Journal.

The reviews in our district closed at Varennes on Thursday. We are gratified to learn, that Major General McDuffie, who had been detained from the other regi-

ments by indisposition was present at this. The encampment system, we are pleased to hear, has been very generally voted for by the officers of the several regiments in this Brigade. Gov. Richardson has taken a warm interest in its renewal, and we have no doubt that the Legislature, at its next session, will comply with the expressed wish of the officers throughout the State and re-establish it.—Pendleton Messenger.

Difficulties with Cuba.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin contains some forcible remarks relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Cross, the American Consul, at Matanzas. The facts of the case, although they have never been fully made public, are understood to be these:—A native of the State of Maine died at Cuba, leaving a large estate. In the absence of the heirs, the civil authorities of Cuba took possession of the property as belonging to the King. The relatives of the deceased, in the United States, employed the Consul to press their claims to the estate. Of course since this is one of the most distinguished enjoin duties of his station, Mr. Cross had no choice in the matter, and the Spanish authorities had not the slightest ground, at least so far as appears, to take umbrage at his interference. But they became at once exceedingly indignant, and without the least regard to the sacred character which always attaches to the person of an Ambassador, threw him into prison. They seem, moreover, exceeding averse to making public their proceedings. We trust the veil will be torn away by the prompt action of the Chief Executive of our Nation.—Madisonian.

From the Cincinnati Republican, Sept. 4. AWFUL RIOT—SEVERAL LIVES LOST. Our city was thrown into great excitement last night. It originated from a quarrel that took place Thursday night, on Columbia street, between a few negroes and whites, in which one of the latter, was stabbed and cut awfully, so that it is thought he cannot live. In consequence of this, two or three thousand persons collected around the houses of the negroes on Sixth street, East of Broadway. The negroes, apprehensive of an affray, had armed themselves with muskets, and fired upon the crowd. The Mayor informs us, he thinks two whites and two negroes are killed, and about 15 to 20 wounded, mostly whites.

During the affray, a cannon was brought up, loaded with slugs, and fired down Sixth Street two or three times, raking the streets, but with what effect is not yet known. The Mayor, who was on the ground all night, called out two military companies, the Grays and Guards, and both squares from Fifth to Seventh, are guarded by, and under control of the military and a large body of armed volunteers, the negroes being all confined to their houses.

No destruction of property of consequence has taken place.

The city is still in great excitement; and a special meeting of the Council is to be held at 10 o'clock this morning, when strong measures will undoubtedly be taken to preserve the peace of the city.

A Town Meeting of the citizens generally, is to be immediately held for the same purpose.

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate. SALTANBORN C. H., Aug. 27, 1841. Dear Sir:—A domestic tragedy of a most distressing character, has just been performed in our little town, which offers another solemn warning to the drunkard, and is worthy for that purpose, of an insertion in your valuable Journal. The following statement of facts is literally correct.

On Wednesday night a man and his wife, with a beautiful little boy, about 15 months old, arrived in the stage and put up at our principal Hotel. The woman drank a glass of brandy toddy immediately after her arrival, and being late, the parents and child soon retired. Brandy was carried to her room in the morning; and as the proof clearly showed on an investigation, the woman got drunk before breakfast. The boy had a powerful complaint, from teething, and the drunken mother administered by mistake, as she alleged, a dose of laudanum instead of pargoric, as she intended. No alarm was given till about 12 o'clock, when the father found out the situation of his only child, and called in medical aid. It was then too late, the fatal poison had sapped the foundation of life. Medical skill was unavailing, and the little sufferer, in the presence of several of us, yielded up his young life about 6 o'clock P. M.

During this time, the unnatural mother, under the combined influence of brandy and laudanum, was unable to leave her room, and the dying child was unattended. I should say, by the slightest attention from the mother who bore him.

The attendant Physician went to the mother's room to announce to her, that her boy was in the agony of death. He was in fact then dead, as he expired in half a minute after the Physician left him. "Oh! don't tell me so," was the mother's reply, "I can't bear it, but Doctor, my stomach is irritable, do tell them to send me up a glass of toddy. I think it will do me good." Yet this woman, who had so completely stifled every natural feeling in it, is said, of a highly respectable New York family: "was herself of undoubted character and standing, until she indulged in the intemperate use of ardent spirits."

A Jury of Inquest has acquitted her of wilfully intending the death of her child, but gave that he came to his death by laudanum administered whilst she, his mother, was drunk.

Whilst I am writing these are bearing the hapless boy to his grave, amongst strangers. The toll of the bell announces, that his body is to rest in a distant land, until the general resurrection. But where is that miserable mother? She has fled from the scene of her infamy and her guilt carrying with her, "the worm that never dies"—the fire that will never be quenched. "May God have mercy upon her, and yet turn her heart from the evil of her ways."—May her fearful story, reach the heart of at least every mother who may indulge privately or openly, in the damning sin of drunkenness, and arrest them in their downward course to the pit of perdition.

Yours respectfully.

From the Greenville Mountaineer. Mr. WELLS:—Believing that it would be acceptable to many of your readers, I hasten to give a brief history of a religious meeting held near our village, at Reedy River Church, which by previous appointment of the Association, convened on Friday before the fifth Sabbath, ult. During the few first days of the meeting, there were no prospects peculiarly flattering.—By the middle of the ensuing week, however, the congregation was characterised by deep solemnity, and a very marked attention to the exercises of the occasion.—Evidences were afforded on every hand of deep and pungent conviction of sin, and many were anxiously enquiring, "what shall I do to be saved?" Persons of all ages and classes, evinced a desire to participate in the offered blessings of the gospel, and very many were enabled to throw themselves confidently on the promises of the blessed Saviour, and yield obedience to his holy commandments. There were added to the Church, as the fruits of the meeting, about 64 or 65 souls, such as we hope will be saved. Four of this number were baptised at an early stage of the meeting; but last Sabbath was truly the "great day of the feast." The services commenced by the baptism of 49 willing converts, by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph Robinson, assisted by Rev. Jesse Dean.—The immense congregation who witnessed this service then repaired to the Stand, where two sermons were preached, to which a respectful, and we hope a profitable attention was paid by the auditory.—The services of the day and of the meeting were closed by the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

AN OBSERVER.

From the Christian Index. We stop the press to inform the readers of the Index, that our dear old Father MERCER is no more. We have just received the following note from his nephew, brother W. A. MERCER: At Bro. James Carter's, Buils Co. Sept. 6. Dear bro. Stokes: I have the mournful intelligence to communicate to you and the Brethren at Penfield, that my dear Uncle JESSE MERCER is no more.—He breathed his last morning at 20 minutes after 6 o'clock, without a struggle or a groan. I reached here yesterday, and found him sinking very fast. He was perfectly sensible, and so remained until the last. He spoke but a few words. I sat by his bedside through the most of the night. He answered several questions I asked him—I enquired if he was ready to depart. He threw his dying arms around my neck, and pulled me down near to him, and said "I have no fears." He would have talked more, but said he was unable—I have not time to multiply.

Declared to be Usury.—The Circuit Court of Rankin county, Miss. at its late session, decided that a loan, made by a bank, of depreciated bank paper, being an usurious transaction is null and void, and that no collection should be enforced on debts thus contracted.

At a meeting of some of the banks of this city, which was recently held, for the purpose of considering whether the "Gold Bill" should be accepted by them or not, it was agreed that if the bank did accept the bill, every loan they made in the currency authorized by the law would be void, as an usurious transaction, and could not be collected.—Phil. Ledger.

Commercial. From our correspondents. At New York, Sept. 11, 1841. Notwithstanding later intelligence has been received from European Markets since my last, the general features of business still continue dull and uninteresting. Transactions in the Cotton Market have been very limited in extent, with a further decline in prices. By the Steamer Britannia, at Boston, we have received accounts of Havre market to the 17th ult., and from Liverpool to 18th ult., which we regret to say are of an unfavorable and gloomy character.

The market is represented to be in a sickly languid condition, attributed to the causes of a heavy stock, decrease of trade, and an apprehension of a still greater decrease in mercantile operations. To these are added a prevalence of unfavorable weather, endangering the safety of the English Corn crops, at a period too when extensive orders have been received on the continent for grain, all of which have had a tendency to derange money matters, and impose fresh embarrassments to trade. At the close of the Liverpool market on the 18th, however, a gratifying change was noticed in the weather, and hopes were entertained that the crops, although late, and in some sections partially injured, might be safely secured, and in such an event confidence would in a great measure be restored, and a beneficial effect would be felt on the trading interests of the country generally. We shall look forward, therefore, with no small degree of anxiety, to the receipt of later intelligence, which will fix the price in our markets for the coming crop. As it is, our market remains in a statu quo position. A few loads of new Cotton have been received during the past week, but as buyers asked a greater reduction in price, than sellers were willing to submit to, no sales of consequence have been effected. The quotations of our market now range from 6 1/2 to 9 cents.

In Flour nothing has been done beyond what is required for home consumption. There is no canal in market, neither do we expect any at present, at least until it declines in N. York and other northern markets. The scarcity of this article, therefore, makes the demand for country Flour good, and the best article readily brings \$7 a 50 per bushel.

There has been a steady and increased demand for Bacon, without, however, any change in prices. We make no alteration from our last week's quotations, as the supply is at present sufficient for the demand.

Lard is scarce, and sales are easily made at 10 a 12 1/2 cents.

Our Grain Market is dull. Sales of Corn was effected with difficulty at 60 cts. per bushel. Oats 50 a 60 cts. Peas 60 a 70 cts.

We have no change to notice in the Grocery Market. Our merchants have already heavy stocks, and daily arrivals are making them more so. All are expecting a heavy fall trade, and are making preparations accordingly.

The demand for Bagging increases, although we have heard of no large sales. The supply is good, and prices remain without a change. We quote Hemp 22 a 23 cts. Tow 14 a 22 cts. With Rope the market is also well supplied.

Money continues scarce, and Exchanges during the past week have been dull. No material change, however, has occurred in rates.

The notes of the Ruckersville Banking Co. have declined 2 per cent. This institution is now under protest for nearly \$14,000, having refused to redeem her notes in specie. The Bank has been notified by the Comptroller of the State to pay the debt or suffer the consequence of the law; but it is said that the President and Directors are endeavoring to procure a Bill of Injunction against the Comptroller, on the ground that the holder of the protested notes is a Broker.

We are of opinion, however, that when brought before the proper tribunal, it will be considered a matter of very little consequence by the Judge, whether those notes are in the hands of a Broker or a Preacher. We would, therefore, advise the Bank to pay up the protest, in specie, or its equivalent, which it will undoubtedly do, should the refusal to grant an Injunction be given. If on the other hand they should refuse to meet the debt, and fail to get a Bill of Injunction, their bonds and mortgages will, after an allowance of sixty days grace, be sold at public auction, and the Company wound up. We have, however, no idea that they will submit to such a procedure, and entertain no doubt that a satisfactory adjustment will be made, and that the Institution will again assume her former position among the list of other specie paying Banks. For Bills of Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, there is no sale.

ARGUS. HAMBURG, September 8. The accounts received yesterday from Europe bringing a decline in the Cotton market, have had some effect to reduce prices with us. On the lower and middling qualities, there is already a falling off at least 1 ct. Whilst a choice article has given way only about 1/2 ct. We give as extremes to-day, 6 1/2 to 9 1/2 cts. principal sales 2 1/2 cts. We have heard of no sale of New Cotton to-day, but what has been sold previously, brought 10 1/2 cents from old wagons. New and old Cotton begins to arrive in quantities, which indicate that our busy season has commenced.

Groceries.—There is no change to notice from last weeks quotation, in any of the leading articles. The market is well supplied, and sales made at fair prices to buyers.

Exchange.—On New York 1 1/2 cts. premium. Charleston 1/2 Savannah, nominal. Freight.—To Charleston 1 per hundred for square, and 3/4 for round bales. To Savannah 3/4 per bale.

The friends of Aquilla MILES, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District. September 15. If 33

The friends of Wm. J. SIMMONS, Esq. announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District. September 2. If 31

The friends of Colonel J. HILL, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District. August 25. If 30

Southern Botanical Medical College. THE annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and continue sixteen weeks. Five lectures will be delivered each day throughout the term.

Henry Lee, M. D. Professor of Anatomy (with demonstrations) and Lecturer on Surgery.

Alfred N. Worthy, M. D. Professor of Theory and practice of Medicine.

Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Lecturer on Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence.

John Darby, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Botany.

The chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children will be well filled by an able Lecturer.

Fees for the course. \$105 00 Matriculation. \$5 00

ALFRED N. WORTHY, Prae. September 10. If 33

Notice. WILL BE SOLD, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in October next, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, Maria, a good house servant and cook. Sold as the property of A. Y. Burton, deceased.

Terms cash.

N. L. GRIFFIN, Executor. September 16, 1841. If 33

Administrators Sale. BY order of O. Towles, Esq. I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in October next, all the Personal Property of Timothy H. Price, deceased, consisting of several fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, six sets Silver Spoons, and various articles of Watch Makers Tools, amongst which is a large turning lathe and engine, and various other articles too tedious to mention.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. A. CLARK, Adm. Sept. 8, 1841. If 33

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY. Willis Holmes, vs. Henderson W. Sullivan and The Bank of Hamburg, S. C. } Foreclosure of Mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order from the Court of Chancery, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday of October next, to foreclose a mortgage, given by the Defendant Sullivan, to the Complainant, the following property in the Town of Hamburg, viz: Five Lots known in the plan of said Town as Numbers 131, 132, 133, 143, and 129, at the corner of Centre and Tillman Streets, each containing 50 feet front, and three of the above named lots 300 feet deep; the other two 150 feet deep. Also three negro fellows named Atty, Henry and John. Also the interest of the said H. W. Sullivan in the Presbyterian Church in the Town of Hamburg. The above property will be sold upon the following terms: One third of the purchase money cash; one third at six months, and the remaining third at twelve months; the costs to be paid out of the cash payment. Purchasers to give bond and good personal security, and a mortgage of the premises, to secure the credit portion of the purchase money.

J. TERRY, C. E. E. D. Commissioners Office Edgefield, Sept. 10, 1841. } (\$8 1) d 33

BOOK & JOB PRINTING. OF Every description executed with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

Sheriff's Sale. BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in October next, the following property:

J. & L. Jones, vs. Riley Padgett; Smith & Crouch, vs. the same, one Black Mare. William Attaway, vs. William Christian, one Negro, Shade.

G. L. & E. Penn & Co. vs. Richard M. Johnson; the same vs. the same; the same vs. the same; A. Sharpion vs. the same; C. J. Glover vs. the same; Maher & Rooney vs. the same; E. B. Presley vs. the same; the tract of land where the defendant lives, one Negro, Yorick, and two Horses.

C. A. Dowd, for the use of A. J. & T. W. Miller, vs. B. F. Jones; Bland & Butler vs. the same; E. B. Presley vs. the same, one Negro man, Harry.

The President & Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, vs. Lewis Elizey, five Negroes, viz: Jack, Dick, Brister, Bub, & Jinny.

Bland & Butler, vs. Wm. Carpenter, one Sorrel Horse.

Alfred N. Dicks, admr. vs. Richard Prior; E. D. Cook, vs. the same; one Carryall Waggon, and one log Carriage.

John Holcombe, vs. Benjamin Marsh; Blinn & Cobla, vs. the same, one Mare.

E. Prothro, bearer, vs. W. W. Guyton; John C. Holcombe, vs. the same, two Horses.

E. D. Cook, vs. Martin Posey; Bland Catlin & Co. vs. the same; the same vs. the same; one Sorrel Mare.

Martin Posey, vs. John Bridwell, one Waggon and one Ox.

James M. Blair, vs. James D. Hammond, one Negro boy, Daniel.

Stephen Owens, vs. Isaac Attaway, one two Horse Waggon.

B. F. Gowdy, T. C. vs. Mrs. E. A. Hammond, 900 acres of land, more or less, adjoining James Gull, Charles Lamar, and others.

S. F. Goode, vs. Ramey, Rhodes & Co., one sorrel Horse, levied on as the property of C. R. Rhodes.

Daniel Quantleum, bearer, vs. Samuel Wingard and wife, George R. Sawyer and George V. Sawyer; two Negroes, Charles and Chancy.

Terms Cash.

S. CHRISTIE, s. e. d. Sept. 15, 1841. If 33

Warehouse & Commission BUSINESS. THE subscribers having leased for a term of years, that commodious and eligible Warehouse, formerly known as Corington & Fair's, beg leave to offer, their services, to their friends and the public, in the Storage and sale of Cotton.

From the eligibility of their Warehouse, together with its central position, they flatter themselves that they are able to offer inducements to Planters and others, unequalled by any establishment of the kind in the place.

Cotton consigned to them, by the river, will be landed wharfage free, and no commissions will be charged for reshipping Cotton by the Rail Road or River. Planters need be under no apprehensions with regard to freights, as the river will have to rise 7 feet in the business parts of the town, before our Warehouse will be overflowed; and all Cotton stored with us will be insured against freights, gratis, if required.

Insurance can be effected on our Warehouse, at as low a rate as any other in town; and as our utmost endeavors shall be used to give general satisfaction, we hope to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

Liberal advances will be made on Cotton in store.

Our commissions for selling cotton, will be 25 cents per bale.

BRITTON MIMS. THOMAS G. KEY. Hamburg, September 1st, 1841. If 31

Notice. IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature, to open a public road, leading from Dr. R. C. Griffin, on the Islandford road, to Mill Creek on the old Charleston road.

August 15. If 32

Positive and Final Notice. IS HEREBY GIVEN to all indebted to the subscriber, that their accounts and notes due 1st January, 1841, and anterior to that date, must be paid, or satisfaction given of the forthcoming thereof—or what? Pay cost of course.

C. A. DOWD. N. B. I will sell my remaining stock of Dry Goods, or any part of it, at cost for Cash.

August 5. If 27

Valuable Land for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable plantation whereon he now resides, situated in Edgefield district, about one mile of Meeting Street, containing four hundred and thirty-three acres; about two hundred of which is under good fences, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are a good dwelling house, kitchen, barns, stables, and all necessary out buildings. Also an excellent Horse Mill, capable of grinding 20 bushels per day. Any person desirous of purchasing, are requested to call and examine for themselves. Terms made easy.

Also, to sell, rent, or lease, one House and Lot, in the village of Edgefield, adjoining Mr. Mat. Mims, containing 4 1/2 acres.

THOS. B. HARVEY. July 8. If 23

MONEY WANTED. I TAKE this method of requesting all persons indebted to me on notes and open accounts for the year 1840, and previous, to make payment as early as possible. I owe money that is now due, and consequently must collect. I am not able to extend a longer indulgence than I have done. I earnestly request those of my customers having open accounts, to come forward and liquidate them. Those that have been indulged for one and two years and longer, will have to pay cost if they prefer it, rather than paying the principle and interest.

E. B. PRESLEY. Aug. 26. If 30

NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an application, by petition, will be made to the Legislature of this State, at its session in December next, for an Act declaring Shaws Creek, from a point called Gullidges ford, down to its confluence in South Edisto, a public highway, for the boating and rafting of Timber and Lumber—and for the appointing of Commissioners to open, and keep open, the said creek, and the inspection of slopes through Mill Dams, and other obstructions on said Creek, with a view to its being a channel or thoroughfare to transport Lumber from its head waters to the seaboard.

JAMES PURVIS. Shares Creek. July 8. If 23

Sheriff's Sales. BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in October next, the following property:

Thomas Kerueghan vs. Richard Johnson. L. Kidding vs. the same, the tract of land where defendant lives, adjoining Daniel Price, and others.

Bartlett King vs. Thos. Ford and Thos. Howle, one negro woman, Biddy, levied on as the property of Howle.

James Terry, Commissioner in Equity, vs. Henry Sawyer, 250 acres of land, known as the Mill tract, adjoining Moses Holson and others. Also, two negroes, Isaac, and Bill.

B. F. Gowdy, T. C. vs. Jared Wise, 200 acres of land, where defendant now lives.

Wyatt W. Stark vs. John Marsh and Jarrett Wise, 360 acres of land, known as the Old Wells tract, adjoining Adam Carpenter and others.

Elbert Posey vs. Henry Scott, 100 acres of land, more or less, adjoining James Spann and others.

Deloach & Patterson vs. James Clark, 125 acres of land, more or less, adjoining David Richardson and others.

Arthur Padgett vs. Abram Meroney and Samuel Padgett, 500 acres of land, more or less, adjoining Ambrose Whittle & others, the property of Samuel Padgett.

B. F. Gowdy, T. C. vs. Henry Shultz, one lot in the town of Hamburg, No. 163; having 50 feet front in Covington-street, and 190 feet on Cobb-street.

Nathan Hadie vs. John Eldson & Samuel Padgett, 500 acres of land, more or less, adjoining Ambrose Whittle and others, the property of Samuel Padgett.

Cobran & Sproull vs. George Steifel, 100 acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Briskiey and others.

Darling J. Walker vs. Sterling Powell, Charles Consham and Joseph Consham vs. the same and Ransome Hamilton. John Bauskett, admr. vs. the same and James M. Powell, 190 acres of land, more or less, adjoining D. J. Walker and others.

William Kilsenre bearer, vs. Margaret Ogilvie. Wm. H. Yeldell, admr. vs. the same, and Tolbert Cheatham, 360 acres, of land where defendant lives, adjoining John A. White and others, also one other tract known as the Tompkins tract, containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining Jeremiah Seigler and others, the property of Margaret Ogilvie.

Wm. M. Wilson vs. Rudolph Carter, Robert Carlisle vs. the same, 5000 acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Wise and John Bauskett and others.

J. A. Hibler, vs. Julius Howard, Wm. W. Wilson, vs. the same and Rudolph Carter, one Waggon, one Carryall, four Mules and one Horse, the property of Julius Howard.

Thomas Henshaw and wife, vs. Elisha Barker, Allen Creed, Hampden Cumbo; Rebecca Scott, Alfair Scott, and John Scott, 50 acres of land more or less adjoining Thos. Henshaw and others; also, one yoke of Oxen.

H. Hutchinson, Cashier, vs. H. W. Sullivan, 200 acres of land, more or less, formerly owned by J. B. Covington and W. W. Stark, called the Summerville residence; also four lots in the Town of Hamburg, Nos. 131, 132, 133, and —, on which is three Stores, a Warehouse and other out Houses.

Luther Roll, vs. Mack Lamar and Dawson Atkinson, 700 acres of land, more or less, adjoining A. Whitley and others, the property of Dawson Atkinson.

Salmons & McDaniel, vs. Dawson Atkinson, the above described property.

James Mosley & Co. vs. James Powell, 300 acres of Land, more or less, adjoining Jacob Wise and others.

Bates Wren, sen. bearer, vs. Tolbert Clementham, the tract of land where the Defendant lives, adjoining George Martin and others.

B. F. Gowdy, T. C. vs. Benjamin New, 200 acres of land, more or less, where Jarrett Wise is now living.

Terms cash.

S. CHRISTIE, s. e. d. September 9. If 32

Medical College of Georgia. THE course of Lectures will commence on the second Monday (8th) of November next, and terminate on the first Saturday of March following.

G. M. Newton, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

L. A. Dugas, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

Alexander Means, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

I. P. Garvin, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

Paul F. Eer, M. D., Professor of the principles and Practice of Surgery.

L. D. Ford, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

Joseph A. Eer, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants.

G. M. Newton, M. D., Demonstrators John McLeater, M. D., of Anatomy.

Fee for the full course, including Practical Anatomy. \$120 00 Matriculation, (first course only.) \$5 00 For further particulars, address either of the Professors, or

PAUL F. EVE, Dean. Augusta, August 19, 1841. If 31

Notice. IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature, to abolish so much of the old Charleston Road, as a public highway, leading from the forks of the said road and Islandford road, to Mill Creek.

August 15. If 32

LOST. ON Monday evening the 6th inst., in the Town of Edgefield, a plain SADDLE, with Stirrup Irons of different kinds, the one a square iron, and the other round, the Saddle was known on the padding on both sides. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at some store in the town, so that the subscriber may get it again.

WILLIAM STRUM, Sen. Sept. 9. If 32